

## SS 11: NOTES FROM COUNTERPOINTS

### CH. 6: CANADA IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Igor Gouzenko, a Russian clerk at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, had defected from the Soviet Union to Canada.
2. 1945 – Gouzenko took documents that proved that a Soviet spy ring was operating within the Canadian government to the *Ottawa Journal* newspaper and to the offices of the RCMP, the department of justice, and the prime minister, but no one paid attention.
3. Only when Soviet agents broke into Gouzenko's apartment did the Ottawa police finally listen to his story. Shocked Canadian officials secretly informed the British and U.S. governments that a Soviet spy ring had been operating in Canada.
4. 1946 – the RCMP rounded up several people suspected of being Soviet spies. The suspects were kept in isolation, without charge, and without legal counsel. Eventually 18 people were brought to trial; 8 were found guilty and imprisoned.
5. The spy ring was likely trying to discover the secrets of the atomic bomb.
6. During WW II, the U.S. and the Soviet Union had been allies, but had little in common except for their opposition to the Axis powers. Once the war was over, tensions grew and the 2 powers were soon openly hostile towards each other, though they were careful not to start a new war. Instead, they used **espionage** (spies) and helped their allies in "little wars" and revolutions.
7. Both East and West built stockpiles of conventional arms, powerful nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, long-range bombers, missiles, and atomic submarines.

## THE COLD WAR BEGINS

1. The military strength of the Soviet Union and the U.S. made them **superpowers**, each capable of inflicting massive destruction. They did not fight a direct war because they knew that would mean nuclear annihilation (complete destruction).
2. Instead, they competed for political influence in other parts of the world, especially in developing nations that were poorer and less politically stable than themselves. This rivalry was called the **Cold War** because it did not erupt into an open (hot) war. It lasted over 40 years.
3. The roots of the Cold War lay in the differing views these 2 countries had on political and economic systems.
  - The Soviet Union was communist; the government controlled all industry and business; no political opposition was tolerated.
  - the U.S. and most Western countries were capitalist. Their economies were based on private enterprise, with individuals investing in business for profit. Citizens had basic freedoms such as a free press and freedom of speech.
4. Western countries feared that communists aimed to overthrow Western societies in a world revolution.
5. The Soviet Union believed that the Western countries might try to invade Soviet territory throughout Europe, particularly through East Germany.
6. To create a buffer between the USSR and Western Europe, the Soviets took over the countries of Eastern Europe and established communist governments there. Then communists took over China in 1949, and the former government fled to Taiwan.
7. The U.S. Congress established a Committee on Un-American Activities, chaired by Senator Joseph McCarthy, who terrified the nation with secret lists of supposed communists in government, universities, the entertainment industry, and even the Girl Scouts. Anyone suspected of being a communist could be persecuted, fired, and blacklisted (prevented from finding another job).

## The Cold War at Home

1. 1949 – the leader of the Conservative Party tried to make the spread of communism, or the “**red menace**” – the term used to describe the Soviets – an issue. He accused the government of keeping communists in the civil service.
2. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent refused to outlaw communism, stating that this was a tactic of dictatorships, not democracies.
3. Union leaders who fought for better conditions for workers came under suspicion of being communists. Defence industries secretly sent lists of their employees to Ottawa for screening. Workers suspected of communist sympathies found themselves dismissed for no apparent reason.
4. In Quebec, Premier Maurice Duplessis took a strong stand against communism.
  - Police raided offices and private homes searching for “revolutionary” material.
  - The **Padlock Law** was used to shut down suspected organizations and newspapers.
  - When a poorly constructed bridge collapsed in Trois-Rivieres in 1951, Duplessis blamed communist sabotage.

## NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT

1. 1949 – Canada, the U.S., Britain, and other Western European nations joined in a military alliance – the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO).
  - aimed at protecting Western countries from the threat of invasion by the Soviet Union
  - If conventional weapons were not enough, NATO members would use tactical nuclear weapons – atomic bombs and artillery shells.
  - As a last resort, they would be prepared to wage total nuclear war.
2. When NATO included West Germany as a member, the Soviet Union felt threatened and established the **Warsaw Pact** in 1955.
  - made up of Eastern European countries to protect themselves and the Soviet Union from attack

3. Armies constantly practiced for war, and countries continually added to their arsenal of weapons. Spies and counterspies probed for weaknesses in their enemy's security, searching for secrets and carrying out assassinations and murders, promoting revolutions and counter-revolutions.
4. 1956 – Soviet troops brutally crushed a revolution in Hungary.
5. 1961 – Communist-controlled East Germany built a wall around West Berlin to keep East Berliners in and West Berliners out. The **Berlin Wall** became a powerful symbol of the Cold War and the tensions that divided East from West.

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See the map in Figure 6-3, p. 134.

### **Canada's Commitment to NATO**

1. Canada agreed to keep a full army brigade and several air squadrons in Europe.
2. It built and supplied military bases overseas.
3. Canadian ships and aircraft tracked the movements of Soviet submarines.
4. Canadian forces participated regularly in military exercises with Canada's allies.

### **THE ISSUE OF NORTH AMERICAN DEFENCE**

1. When long-range bombers were developed to carry warheads to distant targets, North America became vulnerable.
2. To protect against direct Soviet attack from the air, the U.S. built 3 lines of radar stations across Canada.
  - the **Pinetree Line**, the **Mid-Canada Line**, and – in the Arctic – the **DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line**
  - designed to detect a surprise Soviet attack over the North Pole, giving the U.S. time to launch a counterattack

3. For the first time, U.S. military personnel were stationed on Canadian soil.
  - To visit the DEW Line, Canadian members of Parliament and journalists had to fly first to New York and gain security clearance from U.S. authorities.
  - Most Canadians accepted this loss of independence as the price of added security against an attack from the Soviet Union.
4. Soon the superpowers developed intercontinental ballistic missiles, armed with nuclear warheads. Missiles launched from the USSR could reach North American cities within 30 minutes. The radar stations in Canada would not be able to detect them in time for anything to be done.
5. 1957 - Canada and the U.S. established an integrated **North American Air Defence** agreement (**NORAD**).
  - would include fighter forces, missile bases, and air-defence radar, all controlled by a central command station in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado.
  - had a force of 1000 bombers, some of which were always in the air, armed with nuclear weapons.
  - A separate Canadian command post, under joint control, was established deep inside tunnels at North Bay, Ontario.

### **Civil Defence: The Home Front in the Cold War**

1. Some Canadian cities had nuclear shelters in deep basements or subway lines.
2. If an attack were to occur, sirens would sound a warning and people would try to find shelter.
3. Schools ran drills to teach students to “duck and cover” (hide under desks) or to lie in ditches.
4. Ironically, the existence of nuclear weapons – and the threat of mass destruction – probably prevented an all-out war between the superpowers.

### **PLANNING FOR PEACE: THE UNITED NATIONS**

1. Apr. 1945 – delegates from 51 countries, including Canada, drew up a charter for the United Nations. it was based on the idea of collective

security like the League of Nations, but this time the nations of the world were ready to support the idea.

2. The UN was given 3 powers it could use against aggressor nations:
  - 1) condemn the aggressor through speeches and resolutions
  - 2) use economic sanctions, urging members not to trade with the aggressor
  - 3) respond militarily by sending in an armed force
3. The **Security Council** is the body of the United Nations that is responsible for maintaining peace and security.
  - has 5 permanent members – the “**Big Five**” powers – Britain, France, the U.S., Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), and China (represented by the government in Taiwan until 1971).
  - has 10 other non-permanent members, each holding a 2-year term.
  - Decisions need the consent of 9 members, but each of the 5 permanent members has the power of **veto** – the right to reject actions they disagree with.
  - The veto was used 78 times, 75 of them by the Soviet Union.
4. The founders of the United Nations also pledged to abolish disease and famine and to protect human rights – created the **WHO (World Health Organization)** and **UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)**.
5. The UN established the **IMF (International Monetary Fund)** to stabilize the world economy by helping countries that face great debt and the collapse of their currencies.
6. Through a variety of UN agencies, Canada has aided refugees from war or natural disasters and worked on development projects in various countries, building schools, dams, and roads.
7. By 1999, Canadian peacekeepers had been involved in every UN operation since the start of these missions in 1956.

## The Korean Conflict

1. World War II left the Asian country of Korea divided.
  - The north was a communist state, supported by the USSR and communist China.

- The south was a fragile democracy backed by the United States.
- 2. 1950 – war broke out as North Korea tried to invade South Korea.
- 3. A UN force, mostly Americans, tried to force the invaders to retreat; Canada sent thousands of troops and 3 naval destroyers to Korea.
- 4. At the United Nations, **Lester Pearson**, Canada's Minister of External Affairs, urged all sides to agree to a ceasefire.
- 5. The U.S. considered using the atomic bomb, but a ceasefire was reached in 1953.

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### The Suez Crisis

- 1. The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and provides the shortest sea route from Europe to the Indian Ocean. It was privately owned by British and French investors.
- 2. 1956 – Egypt's president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, on behalf of the Egyptian government took over the canal.
- 3. The neighbouring state of Israel was frightened by what it saw as Egyptian aggression, as Egypt threatened to bar ships to and from Israel from using the canal.
- 4. Britain and France supported an Israeli invasion and, ignoring a UN Security Council resolution to end hostilities, they landed troops in the canal zone.
- 5. The Soviet Union immediately offered Egypt financial aid and missiles.
- 6. The U.S. was angry at its allies, Britain, France, and Israel, who had not consulted the U.S. government before attacking Egypt, but the U.S. still threatened retaliation against any Soviet involvement.
- 7. The Conservative Party and many other Canadians felt it was their duty to support Britain.

8. Liberal Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent denounced the British and French intervention and refused to support them.
9. Lester Pearson proposed that a United Nations Emergency Force be sent to the Suez Canal to separate and mediate between the rival armies. The force, under the command of a Canadian general, was chosen from countries not directly involved in the conflict.
10. For his efforts in defusing the crisis, Lester Pearson was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize**.

## **TOWARDS A MORE INDEPENDENT DEFENCE POLICY**

1. As the Cold War intensified, tensions developed between Canada and the U.S. during the early 1960s.
2. Personal relations between Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and U.S. President John Kennedy were strained.

## **The Cuban Missile Crisis**

1. 1959 – Cuban rebels under the leadership of Fidel Castro overthrew Cuba's pro-U.S. leader in a revolution.
2. The U.S. reacted angrily by imposing trade and economic sanctions on Cuba.
3. 1961 – The U.S. backed an invasion of the island by a group of anti-Castro Cubans. The invasion was a failure, but it encouraged Cuba to turn to the USSR for support.
4. 1962 – U.S. planes took photographs showing that the USSR was installing offensive nuclear missile bases in Cuba.
5. President Kennedy announced a naval and air blockade of Cuba. U.S. forces and NORAD were readied for war. Aircraft loaded with bombs were constantly in the air. The world was on the brink of war.
6. Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev at first refused to remove the missiles. Soviet armed forces were put on full alert and Soviet ships were mobilized.



7. At the last minute, Krushchev agreed to dismantle the missile bases in exchange for a promise that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. The Americans had won a game of “nuclear chicken.”

Look at the map in Figure 6-9, p. 140.

8. Prime Minister Diefenbaker was reluctant to have Canada drawn into a major conflict that seemed largely rooted in U.S. policy and interests.
9. At first, the Canadian government refused to place Canada’s NORAD forces on alert. Nor did it allow U.S. planes with atomic weapons to land at Canadian bases.
10. A poll later showed that 80% of Canadians even thought Diefenbaker was wrong. Eventually Diefenbaker did put Canadian troops on alert, but damage to Canada-U.S relations had already been done.

### **The Avro Arrow**

1. 1950s – Canada and the A.V. Row (Avro) Company developed the Arrow, a state-of-the-art supersonic jet aircraft.
2. 1959 – The project was cancelled by the Diefenbaker government. Existing planes were cut up for scrap, and most of Avro’s designers and engineers moved to the United States.
3. Canadians often feel that they lost an opportunity to establish their country as a technological leader. Some believed that the American government had conspired to kill the project because if they could not build so grand a fighter, Canada couldn’t have one either.
4. However, the Arrow was extremely expensive to build and no one, not even the Canadian Air Force, wanted to buy it.

### **The Nuclear Issue in Canada**

1. When the Avro Arrow was scrapped, Canada had agreed to accept U.S. Bomarc missiles, which were capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The years that passed before the missiles were actually installed allowed time for second thoughts.

2. Many people were starting to realize that nuclear war amounted to global suicide.
3. 1963 – the ruling Conservative Party was divided on the issue.
  - The minister of external affairs felt Canada should be a non-nuclear nation. He argued that it was hypocritical to urge the UN to work for disarmament while accepting nuclear weapons.
  - The defence minister insisted that nuclear weapons were vital in protecting Canada against communist aggression.
4. During the election campaign of 1963, the Liberals, under the leadership of Lester Pearson, proposed that Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions.
5. Prime Minister Diefenbaker and the Conservatives appealed to Canadian nationalism, including Canada's right to decide for itself on international matters.
6. Many business leaders and influential newspapers supported the Liberals, fearing that Diefenbaker's anti-Americanism would hurt trade and investment from the U.S.
7. Diefenbaker was narrowly defeated in the election of 1963, and the Liberals formed a minority government – the first federal election since 1911 fought over Canada-U.S. relations.

## **THE VIETNAM WAR**

1. Vietnam was divided into 2:
  - 1) The north was communist-controlled.
  - 2) The government of the south, although more a dictatorship than a democracy, was supported by the United States.
2. The Americans felt that if the south fell to communism, then other Asian states would fall, one after another, like a set of dominoes.
3. At first the U.S. offered only military advice and economic help to the South Vietnamese, but by the 1960s it was sending U.S. troops as well.

4. 1965 – U.S. President Lyndon Johnson increased the number of U.S. troops and authorized the bombing of North Vietnam.
5. By 1966, there were 190 000 U.S. soldiers in Vietnam, and the number kept growing.
6. At the same time, the USSR and communist China supplied weapons and help to North Vietnam.
7. Vietnam was the first war recorded by television cameras. As Americans watched Vietnamese villages being bombed – and their own young men returning home disabled or in body bags – some began questioning their involvement.
8. Anti-war protests were held across the country, as more and more Americans disagreed with their government's actions.
9. 1968 – the public learned that U.S. soldiers had massacred women and children in the village of My Lai.
10. The North Vietnamese launched the Tet Offensive, attacking cities throughout South Vietnam and at the same time briefly seizing the U.S. embassy in the city of Saigon.
11. 1969 – a new president, Richard Nixon, pledged to pull U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia. The last U.S. combat forces left South Vietnam in 1973.
12. Less than 2 years later, a North Vietnamese offensive crushed the South Vietnamese army. Vietnam was unified under communist rule.
13. Many anti-communist Vietnamese fled their country in crowded boats and made their way to refugee camps in Malaysia and Hong Kong, where they applied for refugee status. Thousands were accepted in Canada.

### **Canada's Reaction to the War**

1. Canadians were at first divided over the war in Vietnam.
  - Canadian firms sold goods such as berets, boots, airplane engines, and explosives too the U.S. Defence Department.
  - Most people still saw communism as a real threat to Western security.

- But many were not sure that the peasants of Vietnam were “*better dead than Red* (communist).”
- 2. 1965 – Prime Minister Lester Pearson criticized **Operation Rolling Thunder** – the name of the U.S. bombing campaign of North Vietnam – in a speech at a university in Philadelphia.
- 3. President Johnson was enraged that the Canadian leader had dared to criticize him in his own country.

## TRUDEAU'S FOREIGN POLICY

- 1. 1968 – Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a Liberal, was elected prime minister.
- 2. 1970 – Canada officially recognized the communist government of the People's Republic of China
  - clearly signaled Trudeau's intention of following a foreign policy that was less dependent on U.S. approval.
  - As a major purchaser of Canadian wheat and other goods, China was an important trading partner.
- 3. At the same time, Trudeau had no wish to anger the U.S. He compared living next to the U.S. to sleeping with an elephant. Read part of his speech on p. 146.
- 4. Trudeau wanted to scale back Canada's participation in the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union to ease Cold War tensions.
  - 1970-1972 – nuclear missiles were removed from Canada's NATO forces in Europe.
  - Bomarc missile sites that Pearson had accepted in 1963 were dismantled.
  - 1984 – the last nuclear warheads were removed from Canadian soil.
  - Canada's national defence budget was cut and its NATO contingent in Europe was reduced to ½, in spite of protests from military officers, diplomats, and the U.S. embassy.

## Canada as a Middle Power

1. Most of the new nations (freed from colonial rule after WW II) were located in the southern hemisphere. They were far less industrialized than countries in the northern hemisphere.
2. While the Cold War split the world politically between East (communist China, the Soviet Union, and countries friendly to it) and West (the U.S. and its allies), a huge economic gap separated the rich North from the poor South.
3. The Trudeau government aimed to bridge both gaps in order to promote world peace and understanding among nations.
4. Canada had become a “**middle power**,” building links between East and West and North and South.
  - Trudeau reduced nuclear weapons and established trade and sporting links with communist states.
  - He called for more aid for the poor countries of the world.
  - He believed that the prosperous nations of the North should be helping the poverty-stricken countries of the South to develop their economies and improve living conditions for their people.
  - This was called the **trade and aid** policy.
5. 1968 – The **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** was formed.
  - to boost foreign aid to less industrialized countries
  - Countries receiving aid would have to agree to use it to buy products manufactured in Canada.
  - known as “**tied aid**” – made up over ½ the total development aid Canada gave to less industrialized countries
  - During Trudeau’s leadership, the total amount of aid Canada gave to developing countries increased from \$277 million in 1969 to over \$2 billion in 1984.

## The Commonwealth and la Francophonie

1. The Commonwealth was made up of several countries that had once belonged to the British Empire.

2. La Francophonie was an organization of French-speaking states, many former colonies of France.
3. Both organizations had many members that were less industrialized, and both offered a forum for discussing solutions to the North-South gap.
4. 1950 – Commonwealth countries, including Canada, established the **Colombo Plan** to provide money and aid to less developed countries in the organization.
  - Canada invited overseas students to study in Canada and sent Canadian experts overseas to give technical assistance.
  - Most Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan went to India and Pakistan.

## ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. July 21, 1969 – the first manned **moon landing**
  - U.S. astronauts from the Apollo XI spacecraft landed in the lunar module Eagle 5.
  - The first person to set foot on the moon's surface was **Neil Armstrong**; he said he was taking "*one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.*"
2. 1976 – scientists discovered damage to the **ozone layer**, the part of the Earth's upper atmosphere that protects the planet from ultraviolet rays coming from the sun.
  - Damage was caused by Freon and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), chemicals used by industry, and in refrigerators and spray cans.
  - Canada and other countries passed legislation restricting the manufacture and sale of products containing Freon and CFCs.
3. 1969 – the U.S. Defence Department and four U.S. universities linked their computers in a network called the **ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network)**.
  - to decentralize the Defence Department's computer system and make it less vulnerable to attack by the Soviet Union
  - the first step in the creation of what would later become the Internet
4. The first **nuclear reactor** built by Canadian scientists was switched on in 1945.
  - 1967 – Ontario Hydro completed the first CANDU nuclear reactor, and

began a program by which nuclear fission would supply about ½ of Ontario's electricity.

5. 1981 – the first **CANADARM** was designed and built by Spar Aerospace
  - The remote arm is attached to NASA's space shuttles.
  - It allows crews to launch satellites into precise positions in orbit, and to recapture satellites to return to Earth for servicing.

## The Cold War Renewed

1. 1972 – **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1)** – reduced the number of nuclear weapons; a breakthrough in relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
2. 1979 – the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. At the same time, the USSR sent new medium-range missiles to Eastern Europe.
3. NATO announced that it, too, was deploying new, more advanced missiles in Europe.
4. In protest against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, many Western nations, including Canada, boycotted the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.
5. 1981 – the U.S. government announced a massive increase in defence spending, with most of the money to be spent on modernizing the U.S. nuclear arsenal.
6. 1983 – Soviet jets shot down a Korean passenger jet that had strayed into Soviet air space.
7. A month later, U.S. forces invaded the Caribbean nation of Grenada and took out a pro-Soviet government.
8. The U.S. carried on a covert (secret) war against the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.
9. Each superpower accused the other of provoking war, and watched nervously for any sign of attack.
10. Prime Minister Trudeau appealed to the U.S. and the Soviet Union to show more restraint.

11. 1984 – Pierre Trudeau retired from politics.

## THE MULRONEY ERA: CLOSER TIES WITH THE UNITED STATES

1. 1984 – Conservative leader Brian Mulroney became Canada's prime minister. He developed a close personal relationship with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, with whom he shared a similar conservative philosophy.
2. 1985 – the U.S. government announced a plan to create a defence shield, part of which would orbit the Earth – **Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)**, nicknamed “**Star Wars**.”
3. Canada belonged to the **North American Aerospace Defence Command** (formerly NORAD).
4. Across Canada, anti-nuclear groups protested Canada's possible involvement.
5. Prime Minister Mulroney said no to Canada's official participation, but private Canadian companies could bid on Star Wars contracts if they wished.
6. In 1973, the Trudeau government had formed the **Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA)** to block any foreign investment that seemed not to be in Canada's interest.
7. Mulroney dismantled FIRA and replaced it with **Investment Canada**, a body that would encourage suitable foreign investment.
8. 1987 – Mulroney started negotiations that led Canada into the **Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** with the United States. It removed tariffs on goods crossing the border, and opened Canada to U.S. investment as well as opening the United States to Canadian investment.
9. Free trade was a very controversial issue for Canadians.  
Arguments for:
  - By eliminating tariffs, Canada would attract more U.S. investment, which would help Canadian industry grow and benefit the whole economy.



- It would also provide access to the larger U.S. market, which would increase Canada's productivity and growth.
- Canadian products could be sold at lower prices to compete effectively with imports.
- would also attract U.S. firms to Canada to take advantage of our natural resources, skilled workers, and well-planned transportation system.

Arguments against:

- Once protective tariffs were removed, those U.S. branch plants operating in Canada to avoid paying tariffs would simply return to the United States, eliminating hundreds of thousands of jobs in Canada.
- Canadian businesses would be unable to compete against giant U.S. companies, which were able to flood the Canadian market with cheap goods and services.
- Free trade threatened Canada's independence, economic union would lead to pressure for political union as well.

10. 1992 – the Mulroney government signed the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**, which included free trade with Mexico.
  - The major fear of opponents was that companies operating in Canada would move to Mexico to take advantage of the low wages and less strict anti-pollution laws.
  - Supporters argued that while a few companies might move to Mexico, most would remain in Canada, preferring better educated and better skilled Canadian workers.
11. The Conservative government was defeated in 1993, and the Liberal government under Jean Chretien signed the North American Free Trade Agreement, which came into effect in 1994.

## THE END OF THE COLD WAR

1. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev realized that the Soviet Union could no longer afford its costly arms race with the United States.
  - He proposed massive cuts in the arsenal of both superpowers.
  - He began a series of sweeping economic, social, and political reforms that would help the communist countries run more efficiently and create better conditions for their citizens.
  - He loosened censorship and allowed greater freedom of speech.

- These policies, called ***perestroika* (reconstruction)** and ***glasnost* (openness)**, encouraged people of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Romania to demand similar reforms in their countries.
- 2. 1989 – East German border guards, who earlier would have shot anyone crossing the Berlin Wall, watched people from East and West demolish it.
- 3. Even the powerful Soviet Union fell apart, as member states became independent countries.
- 4. Communist China, too, experimented with a kind of *perestroika*, allowing capitalism to expand in many areas of the economy. But hopes for political freedom were crushed when red army soldiers attacked students involved in a democracy movement in Tiananmen Square in 1989, killing hundreds, maybe thousands.
- 5. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the great division between East and West – between the communist and non-communist world – was gone.

## THE NEW WORLD ORDER

- 1. Aug. 1990 – Iraqi troops invaded the oil-rich country of Kuwait.
- 2. The United Nations demanded that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait, and threatened economic sanctions if it refused.
- 3. The U.S. demanded that military force be used as a last resort to get Iraqi forces out of the country.
- 4. The Americans were joined by a coalition of forces from 27 other countries.
- 5. Jan. 1991 – when the UN deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait came and went, U.S. and coalition forces began bombarding targets from the air and sea.
- 6. Canada participated with a squadron of CF-18 fighter bombers, units of the Canadian Army, and ships from the Canadian Navy patrolling the Persian Gulf.

7. **“Operation Desert Storm”** had begun.
8. The Gulf War destroyed the Iraqi fighting force and much of the country’s infrastructure.
9. The use of “smart” weapons, such as laser-guided bombs and cruise missiles launched many kilometres from their targets, changed the nature of war.
10. After victory in the Gulf War, U.S. President George Bush proclaimed a “new world order.”
  - From now on, the UN would take a more active role as a global police force.
  - In the past, the UN had been dedicated to **peacekeeping** – negotiating settlements and keeping warring factions apart.
  - Now it would have more of a **peacemaking** role: it would, where necessary, use force to punish aggression, preserve long-term peace and security.
  - The UN would undertake this role under the guidance of the U.S. which has dominated world affairs since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

## Somalia

1. 1992 – the UN launched **“Operation Restore Hope”** in Somalia, an east African nation that had been ravaged by years of civil war and starvation.
2. The mission was directed by the U.S., but Canadian forces joined those from other countries in distributing food and other essential supplies to the desperate local population.
3. One night, members of the Canadian Airborne Regiment arrested a Somali teenager found wandering in the Canadian base camp. During the night, the teen was tortured and beaten to death. At first, a military inquiry found that only a few low-ranking officers had committed this terrible, racist crime. With more evidence, it became clear that there had been a high-level attempt to cover up the incident. In 1995, the Airborne Regiment was disbanded.

## Rwanda

1. This small central African country was torn apart by ethnic rivalries.
2. France and Belgium, the former colonial forces in the area, sent troops to try to control the slaughter.
3. A small detachment of UN peacekeepers was also sent under the command of **Canadian Major General Romeo Dallaire**.
4. When Dallaire realized the extent of the planned killings, he sent a series of urgent appeals to UN headquarters in New York.
  - He believed the UN needed to send a huge multinational force to disarm the warring factions.
  - 2 things were needed: speed and the support of the U.S., the only country that could provide enough troops at short notice.
  - The U.S. feared a defeat similar to that in Somalia; their response and that of the UN was unenthusiastic.
5. Apr. 1994 – the world was horrified to learn of a massive wave of killing in Rwanda. Within a few weeks, close to a million people had died, including many women, old people, and babies.

## WHAT ROLE SHOULD CANADA PLAY IN U.S.-DOMINATED MILITARY ALLIANCES?

1. 1991 – ethnic wars broke out in the former Yugoslavia.
2. Slobodan Milosevic, leader of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, began to talk about establishing a greater Serbia by uniting all the Serbian population from surrounding states into one country.
3. By 1992, fighting spread to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which formed part of Yugoslavia and was inhabited by Croats, Serbs, and Muslims.
4. Canadians were the first UN peacekeepers to arrive inside Bosnia-Herzegovina, but neither they nor any other UN peacekeeping mission were able to keep peace.

5. Frustrated by the failure of the UN to control the situation, the countries of NATO threatened to take steps to end the fighting.
6. 1995 – NATO forces launched a series of air strikes against the mainly Serbian forces of the Yugoslav army, which was perceived as the aggressor.
7. The warring factions eventually agreed to a ceasefire, and U.S. troops were sent to support the UN peacekeeping forces on the ground.
8. 1998 – Serbian forces moved into the province of Kosovo to ensure it would remain under Serbian control.
  - The majority of the population in Kosovo were Albanian Muslims.
  - Spring 1999 – after prolonged diplomatic efforts failed to stop Serbian aggression, the U.S.-dominated NATO alliance launched its first-ever military operation against an independent country and began bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
  - Canada, as a NATO member, engaged in the controversial air strikes, which were to force the Yugoslav president, Milosevic, to stop Serbs from persecuting, murdering, and displacing Albanians in Kosovo.
9. Some Canadians supported NATO's bombings, insisting that NATO was obligated to act to prevent the Serbian-Albanian conflict from spreading to neighbouring countries.
10. Critics of the bombing argued that NATO should never have interfered in the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation, and that its involvement had escalated the conflict.
11. **Argument For Canada's involvement in U.S.-dominated military alliances:**
  - As a member of NATO for the last half century, Canada would have been protected if attacked by another country.
  - The Canadian military is *not capable of defending this country* on its own.
12. **Argument Against Canada's involvement in U.S.-dominated military alliances:**
  - By following a foreign policy independent of the United States, Canada can regain world respect and provide a calmer alternative to the "great

powers” who are often too swept up by their own self-righteous views and power.

## A NEW ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

1. When the Liberals came to power in 1993, one of Prime Minister Jean Chretien’s priorities was to expand Canada’s trading opportunities with other countries.
2. He organized “Team Canada” trade missions to Asia and Latin America to secure deals for Canadian investment and exports.
3. The Canadian government has signed free trade agreements with Chile and Israel.
4. Canada also joined **APEC (the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group)** to promote freer trade among Pacific countries.
5. The trend was **globalization** – a vast network of business, communications, and cultural links among countries. Goods could be easily shipped around the world, and the Internet made it possible to do business on-line in almost any part of the globe.

## Globalization as an Issue

1. Many people believe that globalization will raise living standards for everyone, rich and poor. Large corporations will invest in less industrialized countries, creating jobs for many more people and raising standards of living.
2. However, in the late 1990s the Philippines, Malaysia, and other “Asian Tigers” were hit with an economic crisis.
  - The Canadian economy suffered, especially in B.C., since Asian markets for lumber, minerals, and food products declined.
  - By 2000, the Asian tigers seemed to be recovering, but their economic troubles made some people question the stability of global trade.
3. Many multinational corporations have relocated to parts of the world such as Latin America where labour costs are low, and where there are few

environmental regulations. Workers in many countries, including Canada, have lost their jobs because of these moves.

4. Globalization presents a threat to many countries' cultures as the ways of Western countries, especially the U.S., spread and become dominant.
5. While Canadians hoped to benefit from the global economy, many also believed they had global responsibilities. For example, Canada introduced human rights as a topic in some of its trade talks, hoping to persuade its new partners to respect these rights in their countries.